Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1806. [No. 1577.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,

New-York prime Beef and Pork.

Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

Now Landing,

From Schooner Fame, from New York, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

80 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do. do. Beef.

Also, from Schooner Maria, from Boston,
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs,
500 pieces yellow Nankeens,
In Store,
Imperial,
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin
Russia and Ravens Duck,
Cask and box fresh Raisins,
Ground Ginger,
Muscovado Sugar in barrels,
Double refined loaf do.
200 boxes mould and dipt Candles, of a superior quality, for the West India market,
30 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels New England Rum,
8 pipes and half pipes Teneriffe Wine,
10 tolls mill'd Lead,
600 pair mens' coarse and fine Shoes.

WANTED,
A Bill on New-York for about 500 Dollars. Apply as above.

April 9. d

WILL BE LANDED,

On THURSDAY next,
On Colonel *Ramsay's* wharf, from on board the Schooner *Hiland*, JOHN YEATON, and for Sale, by

R. Young & W. Yeaton,
55 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
20 do. Molasses
400 bags Guadaloupe Green Coffee.

Also in Store,
80 boxes and 40 barrels white and brown Jago Sugars
30 boxes Havana Segars
10 tons of Fustic, and
500 Spanish Hides.

April 8. d2w

Received, this Day,

And for Sale, on very low terms,
15 hogsheads first quality Muscovado Sugar.
2 boxes Irish Linens, Colerains, assorted.

James Sanderson.

April 9. d.

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY

ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.

March 13. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.

March 20. d

PUBLIC SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 21st of this month will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for ready money ONE ACRE OF GROUND, situated on Gibbon, between Alfred and Columbus streets, and on which there is a small wooden building.

WM MAC CREERY, } Assignees of
JAMES H. HOOE, } J. Gill's estate.

April 12. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust made by *Joseph Neale* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheron*, I will expose to sale, (for cash) at the coffee house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21st of April next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the south side of Duke street, and bounded by West, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes in the suburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Trustee.*

March 31. dts

THEFT!

STOLEN, from the subscriber's house, a SILVER TEA POT & CREAM POT, marked BED. All persons are cautioned against purchasing them; and silversmiths are requested to stop them if offered for sale. A reward will be given of TEN DOLLARS for the Plate, and FIFTY DOLLARS for the Thief.

B. DADE.

April 15. d3t

FOR SALE,

For a term of years,
Three young Female Servants,
Accustomed to house work generally.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 7. 3taw3w

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEMALE HOUSE SERVANT, who can come well recommended—from 20 to 25 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

April 3. 3taw1t

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,

1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.

March 21. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

He daily expects an additional assortment of FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received
150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.

March 21. d

NOTICE.

WHEREAS an advertisement did appear in sundry newspapers under the signature of *Thomas Fairfax*, dated Alexandria, April 1st, 1806 stating that he did deliver a letter to the Post Rider, in this town, directed to Messrs. George & John Humphreys, of Charlestown, enclosing a post note of the Bank of Alexandria, for two hundred & four dollars 59 cents, which note did not get to hand; and also containing a caution, to prevent any person from receiving the same—The whole of which advertisement was well calculated to make the public believe that I had improperly made use of the said note. But the truth is, that the said Thomas Fairfax had delivered me no such letter, but had put it into the Alexandria post office, from whence it had gone to Charleston, (South Carolina) (with the Alexandria post mark regularly on it) and has been since safely returned to the owners, in Charleston, Jefferson county, Virginia.

Anthony Moore.

Alexandria, April 15.

Such papers as published the advertisement of Thomas Fairfax, above alluded to, will please publish the above. A. M.

REMOVAL.

T. CRAVEN has removed his Store next door to *Mott's tavern*; where he offers for Sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And daily expects a further Supply.

April 3.

HENRY K. MAY

Has now landing, for Sale,
65 tons Plaister of Paris,
60 boxes Mould Candles,
20 boxes Chocolate,
50 barrels Prime Pork,
6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
1 leagur Cape Madeira Wine

In STORE,
London Particular,
London and New-York Market } Wines.
Particular and Cargo Teneriffe
Catalonia and Claret
50 barrels No. 1 Cargo and Prime Beef
10 barrels Bounce
4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs
1 bale Fandah Cossas
6 hhds. Molasses
6 casks of Cheese, of superior quality.

April 8. d1m

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.

3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,
British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

March 24. d

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality)

Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.

March 22. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Fay's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.

February 26.

SPANISH HIDES.

1000 Spanish Hides of excellent quality, just received, and for sale by

John Tucker.

April 9. 3tawSw.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land, in Stafford county, about four miles above Aquia, containing 500 acres. The said land is well watered and heavily timbered, and has on it all the necessary accommodations for a family. The terms of payment will be, one third in hand, and the other two thirds at two annual instalments. Bonds, with aproved security, will be required. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to Dr. *John Bronaugh*, Dumfries.

William Bronaugh.

Stafford county, 31st March. 2aw4w

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin, and
Souchong } *TEAS*, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira,
Bucellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine Old Port } *WINES.*
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demi-john's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

December 16.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.

It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.

Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.

February 22. d

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY *March* 6.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

DEBATE

In committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair —on the resolution offered by Mr. Gregg.

[*Mr. John Randolph's Speech concluded.*]

Sir, I am opposed to a French war as well as to a war with England. I would treat with England for another reason. I wish we had not a commercial treaty with any nation whatever. I am opposed to them on principle: but the principle is already settled. We have them. By your treaties with her enemies your hands are tied up from taking against them, any such measure as the one proposed: *they* are to be admitted on the terms of the most favored nation. This is probably one of the principal causes of the disgust to England.—Again she made an offer to repeal her discriminating duties, if you would do so too; to trade with us upon even terms. By mercantile clamor you were deterred from meeting her half way: moreover, you have refused to ratify treaties with her after they had been signed by your minister. No doubt you had the right to do so. But can you be surprised under such circumstances that a haughty commercial rival has been irritated? After your oblations to France, who cannot receive a single pound of sugar or coffee but under cover of your flag, who is dependent upon you for services which she cannot render herself, who is *not* your rival in commerce, what can you expect from a jealous competitor in trade who stands not in need of your navigation; whose every advance towards a good understanding has received a mortifying repulse? Sir, you have at this moment a negociation pending with Great Britain. You have no cause to despair of its success; far otherwise. The plain question is, will you await its issue, or will you, *pendente lite*, precipitate yourself into a measure, which must put all negociation aside, which must eventuate in war? If you want war, there is no doubt that you may have it. Great Britain will not submit to all the hardships and mischiefs of war, because you choose to call it peace. She will prefer open war to war in disguise: and I, sir, have no hesitation in saying that I am for no half measures. Begin that system when you will, war or disgrace must grow out of it. I am for neither. The gentleman indeed says that this, which has been denounced as a war measure, is a measure of peace. Let us have no more *quasi* wars, I beseech you, sir—no half measures, no intermediate stage, but open war, or peace. I abhor this political quackery. Give us war or negociation: if you resort to the one, let us abandon the other. But we are asked if American virtue will so far degrade and debase itself as to treat with the old and corrupt government of England? There is a plain answer to this. You have a treaty with her now, with every government, I believe, that would make one with you. But whilst we boast of our virtue, let us beware that our own sins are not cast into our teeth. Let us see how far these punctilios are warranted by the conduct of our own agent.

Look to the management of the convention of Paris, of the 30th of April, 1803. You have all seen the case of the New-Jersey, Nicklin & Griffin's ship. It has created a general sensation. And yet what is the fact. Compared with others, they have almost nothing to complain of. Bad as that case is, it is amongst the least exceptionable instances of misconduct in your ministry at Paris. It is true Nicklin and Griffith's claim was cut down, I believe one half, because the sum appropriated would not otherwise (it was feared) be sufficient to answer all the drafts of chicanery upon it. These men were therefore mulcted fifty per cent. They are rich merchants—able to make their case known. It has been heard and has rung thro' the continent. There are a hundred cases even worse than this. The claims intended to be provided for are set aside. Why? Because government has been represented abroad by unfaithful dishonest agents. Have they been called to account for their conduct? Three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars stipulated to be paid to bona fide American citizens; where have they gone? Into the pockets of renegadoes and the bureaux of Paris. Yes, the traders in neutral character have divided the spoil with the harpies of the French bureaux. These are they, in whose favor the bills have been drawn on the treasury of the United States by their own minister. Take the case of the Pigou. There was no question, indeed as to her being American property; but she was captured *flagrante bello:* (when we were taking the Insurgente and Bureau) she was therefore good prize, and condemned accordingly. Yet the decision of the inferior court was reversed by the council of prizes, and this case brought within the convention, to the exclusion no doubt of bona fide claims for *neutral* American property captured and condemned, and for which the convention was intended to provide. This is a specimen of the mode of doing business at Paris. If gentlemen doubt upon the subject, let them call upon the secretary of state, for the correspondence of the commissioners. Let them call for John Mercer, one of those commissioners, a man inferior to few in point of talents; in point of character to none. Put him to the bar and examine him.

Painful as it is to me I must defend my principles and those of my friends. Open your statute book—what does it say? That the shores and waters of the bay and river Mobille shall form a district—I brought in the bill myself. The executive had informed us, that we had purchased from France as far as the Perdido to the east; we legislated upon it. Whence have arisen your disputes with Spain; from Pensacola or St. Augustine? No; from the very country which the statute book says is yours; in your own collection district are Spanish duties exacted and paid; from this very quarter incursions have been made into the old United States. Do gentlemen believe that this fact will be lost on Great Britain? But we are asked (by Mr. Smilie) what has she to do with differences between us and Spain? What right has she to interfere, to enquire, or even know, to seem conscious of what has passed in that quarter? Is this intended as a serious question? Because you have clapped a padlock upon your own mouths and wilfully shut your eyes, do you expect to hoodwink an eagle eyed adversary? 'Tis in vain to expect that any nation in her intercourse with you, will be blind to your conduct towards others; Great Britian must shut her eyes, and ears too, not to understand the state of things here; at least negatively speaking. She must know that you have taken no imposing attitude towards Spain, done nothing to strengthen the Southern frontiers; made no addition to your naval & military force, left even the militia *in statu quo ante*. Because the doors have been shut can people be brought to believe that we have raised armies and equiped fleets in conclave? I never heard sir, but of one army incog, and that was levied by the facetious Mr. Bays for the service of the stage, not of the state; and from some dramatic specimens, which I have lately seen, I should not be surprised to hear of a similar project being started on this floor. Great Britain will see, then, what has *not* been your proceeding towards Spain. She will say, shall I suffer myself to be brow beaten by a nation, clamoring for the right of highway, that has not spirit enough to defend her own domicile? If A acts like a poltroon towards B who has committed a gross outrage upon him, and shall have a subsequent controversy with C shall he pretend to bully him, and expect C not to call to mind his cowardly behaviour with B and treat him accordingly? One foreign nation will be influenced, will be governed in her concerns with you by your concessions to another; and it is the idlest thing in the world to expect that your treatment by one government will not have an effect on the deportment of others towards you.

One word more, sir, before I conclude. Gentlemen miscalculate if they suppose that mere authority (much less at second hand) will do for us. They must shew us something better before we swallow their resolution. 'Tis an infirmity, sir, of my nature that I cannot yield to the imposing sound of great names; they never did and they never shall put me to silence, or drive me from my purpose. I am apprised of the secret denunciations which are on foot, and I despise them. They shall never affect me. I came into public life with these principles, and I will leave it with them, leave it when I may.

(To be continued.)

FOR SALE,

Two elegant Riding Chairs, with tops and harness complete;

On the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit——Apply to the PRINTER, or,

THOMAS WHITE, jun. Blacksmith.

April 8. eotf

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

GENERAL EATON'S LETTER.

To the honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States.

At Sea, Mediterranean, Aug. 9, 1805.

SIR,

On the 23d March, the commander in his instructions to Captain Hull states;

"As you will perceive by my letter to Mr. Eaton, I have left the application of these succors, and consequently the responsibility wholly to him, which I conceive proper, as well on account of his having the chief direction of the land operations, as that by the time you arrive on the coast, he will have it in his power to form a just estimate of the chances of success, & thence how far it is safe and expedient to pursue the object".

I revert to this clause in the commodore's instruction to Captain Hull, to corroborate what my former communication stated; that an understanding subsisted between the commander in chief and myself, that I should go forward and exercise discretionary measures for bringing Hamet Bashaw forward with all his influence, in order to intercept supplies to the enemy from the country, and to cut off his escape in the rear; Mr. Lear has misrepresented this fact at Malta and elsewhere.

Though the communications which came forward from the commodore by Captain Hull, and which were delivered me at Bombay, were extremely discouraging. I could find nothing in them which would justify an abandonment, on my part, of the expedition thus far conducted—But after we had gained possession of Derne, and still more so, after having beaten the enemy's army in that province, and opened our way to the gates of Tripoli, I could not but hope the commodore would take confidence from those successes, and be animated to push his operations by a *systematic union*. What then ought to have been my astonishment to receive, on the first of June, his letter of the 19th of May containing the following periods.

"If the Bashaw, after having been put in possession of Derne, his former government, and the district in which his interest is said to be most powerful, has not in himself energy and talent, and is so destitute of means and resources as not to be able to move on with successful progress, seconded by our naval force acting on the coast, he must be held unworthy of further support, and the co-operation as a measure too expensive, and too little pregnant with hope and advantage to justify its further prosecution."

"In short, sir, the matter reduces itself to this. We are ready and willing to support the bashaw by an union of operations on the coast, so long as the war with Tripoli continues, but his excellency must be explicitly informed, that our supplies of money, arms, and provisions are at an end, and that he must now depend on his own resources and exertions."

"In consequence of recent advices from Tripoli, I have thought it my duty to state to the consul general, Col. Lear, (now at this place) my candid opinion that the present is a moment highly favorable to treat of peace; and a communication has just been handed me from that gentleman, expressing his determination to meet the overtures of the reigning Bashaw, so far as to found on it the commencement of a negociation, and to proceed to Tripoli in the Essex frigate in the course of the week. From a variety of concurring circumstances, the present period appears propitious to such a step."

This letter labours ingeniously to find some pretext for deserting Hamet Bashaw at the very moment we profit of his operations, and his influence to secure peace to ourselves. But the ingenuity of the piece is not sufficient to disguise the hypocrisy of the design. We are still to amuse the exile with an idea of *co operation and union of operation on the coast*, at the very moment that a pending negociation necessarily suspends all hostile operations on the part of our commander in chief. But this was a moment *highly favourable to treat of peace*. What rendered it so? At the period this *candid opinion* is expressed by the commodore, he had not seen Tripoli during the last eight months, not being within gun shot; some of his frigates had not even been nearer it than Malta; seldom if ever more than two of them cruising off the port, and generally but one; his squadron had never been displayed to the enemy's view; nor a shot exchanged with the batteries of Tripoli since commodore Preble left the coast, except *en passant*: and, what is a truth equally demonstrable, no visible preparations were making at head quarters for the investment of the ensuing summer, which could give the enemy any uneasiness. The commodore, I am sensible, was too much an invalid to take an active part in an expedition. But was he so destitute of energy of mind, as to be incapable of directing its operations? And had no commannder in the fleet to whom he could confide the conduct of an expedition under his own direction? If destitute of those capacities himself, his counsellors possessed them; and it would have cost them no more exercise of mind to encourage than to derange plans.

But the theatre of the war was transferred to the eastern provinces. Why not then support us there with the means of subsistence and detachments of marines? All that was now necessary was to *support* us and *show* himself. The idea of this step surpassing his authority is ridiculous, and could not have originated with him. What! a commander in chief without authority to make discretional dispositions of his forces and the means of subsisting them? It is objected that *the services of the officers were all to be called for on board their respective ships as soon a offensive measures were entered upon.* In a bombardment or a cruise, marines are of little more use in a man of war, than cavalry or pioneers; and while the vessels are lying in port they are used only as badges of rank and machines of ceremony. Why not send them where they could be useful, at least till *offensive measures were entered upon?* Gentlemen of that corps I am well assured, actuated, like their brethren of the navy, by a manly zeal to distinguish themselves, were ready to volunteer in the expedition. And it did not require a greater latitude of discretion to indulge them the permission to fight at Derne, than to furlough them on parties of pleasure at Catania; and they might have been subsisted cheaper on the coast, than at any port in Italy. But we were compelled to sacrifice forty five days at that post, fixed, within an hour's march of the main force of the enemy without the power of attacking them with any reasonable prospect of success; and only for the want of two hundred bayonets! Would such a detatchment have defeated the great operations carrying on by the squadron?

When peace was finally resolved upon what were the provisions made for the brave men who had fought our battles in the enemy's country, and who had contributed in rendering *this moment propitious to such an event?* Supplies indeed are sent out for the Christians under my command; but the alternative left me to perish with the Mahometans under my command, or desert them to their solitary fate and abandon my post like a coward!

This is the first instance I ever heard of a religious test being required to entitle a soldier to his rations; and the only one of an ally being devoted to destruction with so little necessity and in so much cold blood. Is all this to be ascribed to the debilitated state of the commodore's system? I am persuaded it is. And for this reason I cannot but feel that the persons near him, who dictated his measures so well as his style (he says in his letter also he cannot write himself) are deeply reprehensible for adopting pacific measures so prematurely, under circumstances so favorable to coercion, and on conditions so dissonant to the general tone of our government and country. They ought at least to have suspended those measures until advices, which would naturally be expected after the return and representations of commodore Preble, from the head of the department. The season for naval operations had hardly opened, and the delay of two or three months could work no probable disadvantages in our affairs, even should no advice have come forward. But, as provisions were made at home, had the subject been considered with due influence over measures, we might, with great certainty have calculated on taking possession of Tripoli, and of the enemy's person. Indeed, I do firmly believe we might have done it with the means we did originally possess, had those means been properly directed into action; and this without any considerable sacrifice on our part. Some lives might, and probably would have been lost; but when a man accepts a sword, and bears on his shoulders badges of the confidence of his country, he ought no longer to calculate on dying in a feather bed.

After our commissioner had arrived at Tripoli, and had opened a communication with Joseph bashaw, the command of the squadron being transferred to captain Rodgers, some disagreement occurred which broke off the intercourse. At this crisis, captain Dent arrived off Tripoli being dispatched by the late commodore, with information to the acting commodore of the reinforcement of gun boats and bomb ketches having arrived in the Mediterranean from the United States, and with my letter of 15th May, stating our success against the enemy's army in the eastern province. Captain Dent was also authorized to assure the commodore of my determination to hold our position at Derne, until something definite should be decided in our affairs. Here then was a fair opportunity for the acting commodore Rodgers to have distinguished himself, to have set an example to all tributary nations by chastising the temerity of a Barbary pirate; and to have rendered a most important service to his country; why he did not profit of the occasion can only be accounted for by presuming that he was discouraged by the commissioner of peace, and by him led under the impression that it became his duty to govern himself by the posthumous opinions of his predecessor. Knowing, as every one does, the patriotism, personal energy, and laudable ambition of captain Rodgers, it would be difficult to conceive any other reason for his not seizing so great an occasion to have done a signal honor

spective ships an soon a offensiv
s were entered upon. In a bom
at or a cruise, marines are of littl
e in a man of war, than cavalry o
and while the vessels are lyin
they are used only as badges o
machines of ceremony. Wh
them where they could be useful
ill *offensive measures were entered*
Gentlemen of that corps I am we
actuated, like their brethren
, by a manly zeal to distinguish
es, were ready to volunteer in the
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permission to fight at Derne, that
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and they might have been sub
aper on the coast, than at any
aly. But we were compelled t
orty five days at that post, fixed
hour's march of the main force
my without the power of attack
with any reasonable prospect of
and only for the want of two hun-
onets ! Would such a detatch-
ve defeated the great operations
on by the squadron ?
peace was finally resolved upon
re the provisions made for the
who had fought our battles in
's country, and who had contri-
endering *this moment propitious*
event ? Supplies indeed are
r the Christians under my com-
t the alternative left me to pe-
the Mahometans under my com-
desert them to their solitary fate
on my post like a coward !
the first instance I ever heard of
test being required to entitle a
his rations ; and the only one of
ng devoted to destruction with
ecessity and in so much cold
all this to be ascribed to the
state of the commodore's sys-
n persuaded itis. And for this
annot but feel that the persons
who dictated his measures so
style (he says in his letter also
write himself) are deeply repre-
r adopting pacific measures so
ly, under circumstances so fa-
coercion, and on conditions so
to the general tone of our go-
and country. They ought at
have suspended those measures
es, which would naturally be ex-
r the return and representations
dore Preble, from the head of
ment. The season for naval
had hardly opened, and the de-
or three months could work no
isadvantages in our affairs, even
dvice have come forward. But,
ns were made at home, had the
en considered with due influ-
neasures, we might, with great
ave calculated on taking posses-
ripoli, and of the enemy's per-
eed, I do firmly believe we might
it with the means we did ori-
sess, had those means been pro-
ted into action ; and this with-
nsiderable sacrifice on our part.
s might, and probably would
ost; but when a man accepts a
l bears on his shoulders badges
idence of his country, he ought
o calculate on dying in a feather

r commissioner had arrived at
d had opened a communication
h bashaw, the command of the
eing transferred to captain Rod-
disagreement occurred which
e intercourse. At this crisis,
nt arrived off Tripoli being
by the late commodore, with
to the acting commodore of
cement of gun boats and bomb
ing arrived in the Mediterra-
the United States, and with my
th May, stating our success a-
enemy's army in the eastern pro-
ptain Dent was also authorized
e commodore of my determi-
old our position at Derne, until
definite should be decided in our
ere then was a fair opportunity
g commodore Rodgers to have
ed himself, to have set an ex-
tributary nations by chastising
y of a Barbary pirate ; and to
red a most important service to
; why he did not profit of the
only be accounted for by pre-
t he was discouraged by the
er of peace, and by him led
impression that it became his
ern himself by the posthumous
his predecessor. Knowing, as
does, the patriotism, personal
laudable ambition of captain
would be difficult to conceive
ason for his not seizing so great
to have done a signal honor

to his flag and to have immortalized him. self.

I am, indeed, at a loss for reasons why Mr. Lear abandoned these high grounds after having affected so much eagerness for exemplary measures. But the negotiation was resumed and peace PURCHASED ! And on the 6th of June, this commissioner states to me official information of the transaction.

"The bashaw's demands," says he, "were 200,000 dollars for peace and ransom, &c. which terms were at once rejected in toto." And "after some discussion," he adds, "I proposed that a mutual exchange of prisoners should take place, and as he had a balance of more than two hundred in his power, I would give him 60,000 dollars for them; but not a cent for peace, &c."

On these terms peace was definitively concluded, but this statement, adopted in its literal sense, is an imposition on the understanding of the public. It is indeed literally true, that a balance of *prisoners of war* was in Joseph bashaw's power. But we had in our power, being actually in our possession, the capital of the largest province of his dominions, containing between twelve and fifteen thousand souls. Could not this have been exchanged for two hundred prisoners of war? Was the attempt made? It is manifest the enemy despaired of recovering it by force of arms. And so far from not giving *a cent for peace*, as asserted by the commissioner, we gave a KINGDOM for peace. Tripoli was in our power; and with no very extraordinary effort it might have been also in our hands. The enemy felt a conviction of this, and did not hesitate to acknowledge it in the presence of the commissioner; and the latter has since expressed to me his own belief in the feasability of the enterprize; but he advances at the same time as argument for concluding the peace in the manner he did, and with such prospects before us, that *we wished to make peace with a man who would have the ability to keep it.* If parricide, fratricide, treason, perfidy to treaty, already experienced, and systematic piracy, be characteristic guarantees of good faith, Mr. LEAR has chosen the fittest of the two brothers for his man of confidence. Their ability to keep the peace is less essential than ours to maintain it. Undoubtedly nothing but terror would bind either of them, nor any other barbarian chief to a faithful observance of treaty stipulation. Our negotiation ought, however, to have considered that Hamet bashaw's was the popular cause, and this cause is fast gaining ground in Barbary; it was the cause of liberty; of freedom; he ought to have considered that to cede the advantageous position we held, could not but make the desire of peace appear like too much of an object with us, and could not but leave an impression of weakness or want of spirit on our character. It would be hard to suspect our commissioner of intentional fraud on the United States, in his generosity with Joseph bashaw, but it is harder to reconcile his needless concessions and prodigalities to the test of patriotism.

Although Mr. Lear would never admit that our operations in the eastern provinces had any influence on the dispositions of the enemy, and although he made it a condition of his entering upon the negotiation that the commodore should take measures to compel the evacuation of Derne ; yet in a paroxism of candor he expresses himself thus in his letter above quoted:

"I found that the heroic bravery of our few countrymen at Derne, and the idea that we had a large force and immense supplies at that place, had made a deep impression on the bashaw; I kept up that idea, and endeavored from thence to make some arrangements favorable to his brother, who, although not found to be the man whom many had supposed, was yet entitled to some consideration from us. But I found this was impracticable, and, if persisted in would drive him to measures which might prove fatal to our countrymen in his power.'

The reasons here assigned for the *deep impression* made on the bashaw are not strictly true. It was impossible to conceal from the enemy *our real* force at Derne. The late governor had obtained exact information of it before he escaped from his sanctuary; and the enemy themselves reconnoitered us almost daily. Besides this it was impossible for us totally to prevent communications between the town and the camp. Is it probable that a garrison of 100 christians on the coast, left *totally destitute of supplies*, could of itself impress such deep apprehensions? For shame, let us not admit this, so much the more humiliating our conditions of peace! No ; it was a dread of the revolution, moved by Hamet bashaw, being brought to his capital through our assistance, that made the *impression* on the enemy.

[To be continued.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 14.

Mr. J. Randolph said he was about to call the attention of the house to a subject, which he should not probably have brought into view, but for the change wrought in the state of the revenue, in consequence of the peace concluded with Tripoli. Among the different articles from which monies were drawn, there was none so heavily burthened as salt; and it would be recollected that it was one of the necessaries of life, and an article the free use and consumption of which was of material importance to the agriculture of the country. Two acts had been passed laying a duty on this article. It was no new thing to wish; it was indeed extremely desirable ; to diminish, if not to take off this duty ; and for that purpose he submitted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the committe of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of any act as lays a duty on salt, and to report such provision, as may in their opinion, be calculated to meet the deficiency occasioned by that repeal.

Mr. Thomas said, the committee of ways and means, of which the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. J. Randolph) who has made the motion, was and still is chairman, were instructed by this house, in the early part of last session, on a motion which he had the honor then to submit, to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on salt, and if he recollected right they were directed to report by bill or otherwise, but, from some cause or other, to him unknown, that committee had never yet made any report on that subject ; courtesy might induce him to impute this neglect to the multiplicity of business put in to the hands of the members of that committee.

He, Mr. T. always considered the duty on this article too high, and falling particularly heavy on the agricultural part of the community. It was now and always had been his wish to reduce it as soon as our revenue would permit, if consistent with the provisions made for paying off our national debt, and meeting the other exigencies of government; for his part he was at a loss, however, to discover that the present situation of our revenue, and the calls of government for expenditure, together with the present aspect of our foreign relations, warranted this measure more now than last year. It was true that the war with the Barbary powers up the Mediterranean had ceased, but it was also true, that the two and an half per cent additional duty on goods paying ad valorem duties, has likewise ceased with the peace concluded with Tripoli. This duy was laid for the support of, and was more than adequate to the expence of that war.

He repeated, that he was in favor of reducing the duty on salt, whenever we could part with so much of our revenue. He regretted, however, that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) had not brought this subject up at an earlier period of the session when it might have been in our power to have examined into it, and if found practicable to have reduced the duty ; but as the gentleman is himself chairman of the committee, and has it in his power to act on it immediately if he pleases, he hoped he (Mr. Randolph) would obey the instructions of the house when predicated on his own motion, altho' he did not when instructed by a resolution submitted by him. Mr. T. and, therefore, he would vote for the resolution with an expectation that we shall, now at least, have a report on the subject.

Mr. J. Randolph said he had but two or three words to offer on the subject of the motion said to have been offered during the last year on this point. He had a distinct recollection of such a motion having been offered ; and he also recollected that he had told the mover of it, that it was not then possible to take off the duty upon salt, inasmuch as they had only the session preceding been compelled to raise additional revenue for the purpose of carrying on the Tripolitan war. He did not recollect whether the resolution had been agreed to by the house. But it would be recollected that during the latter part of the session the most active members of the committee of ways and means were almost exclusively engaged in conducting an impeachment depending before the other branch of the legislature. If the committee of ways and means had failed in their duty to make a report, the house would perceive that it was on one of those trivial motions, which had been made under circumstances that did not entitle it to respect. For when it was considered that they had recently been obliged to resort to new taxes for carrying on an existing war, it could not have been expected that they were in a situation to dispense with old ones. The reason why this resolution had not been brought forward at an earlier period of the session, Mr. R. said, was most obvious. He had not heard of the conclusion of peace with Tripoli till Saturday, and this was, therefore, the earliest occasion that offered for making it.

Mr. Chandler said he hoped the motion would prevail. He had himself contemplated making a similar motion.

Mr. Smilie likewise supported the motion.

Mr. Alston said he heartily concurred in the propriety of taking off the duty on salt ; but he thought the House ought previously to know what equivalent could be brought forward. This subject had been thought of before this proposition had been submitted, and the continuation of the duty of two and a half per cent. had been considered an advisable substitute. He had no doubt that the duty on salt might be dispensed with, and that that he had referred to would answer as a substitute. But he had doubts of the propriety of the direction proposed to be given to this business. He thought this resolution together with that offered by a gentleman from Massachusetts, should go hand in hand with each other; whether they went to the committee of the whole House, or to the committee of Ways and Means, was immaterial to him ; that if one of these sources of revenue were given up, the other should be at the same time substituted in the room of it. He said he did not know in what situation the resolution offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts was, which he would wish to know before he voted on this resolution.

A member observed that the house had never agreed to consider it.

Mr. Thomas said, as the gentleman from Virginia appeared to have forgot that the committee of which he was chairman, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on salt, in the early part of the last session, he wished the clerk to read that part of the journal. The resolution he said passed about the 11th of December.

Mr. J. Randolph said he certainly did not deny the existence of such a resolution. He had only observed that he did not recollect having received it from the Clerk.

The Clerk read the resolution offered last session by Mr. Thomas on the 7th of December, 1804, which was such as he had stated, and which appeared to have received the sanction of the House.

Mr. Alston then moved that the resolution should be referred to a committee of the whole, which, after a few words in opposition to such a mode of reference by M. Leib was disagreed to ; Ayes 22.

When the original motion obtained without a division.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, April 17.

In a long and *learned* speech, which a *profound gentleman* of the name of Smilie made in Congress, in support of Mr. Gregg's famous, but ill-fated, resolution, is an assertion which cannot fail to alarm and astonish, not only a great number of his political friends, in various parts of the United States, but many of his immediate constituents. In descanting on the *gallic frenzy*, (as the federalists of that day *impiously* called it,) which pervaded all ranks in society in the year 1794 ; he, in substance, observes that he never knew a man, *in his senses*, who was discrous, at that eventful period, of going to war on the side of France ! If these are really, now, his honest sentiments, no wonder he exhibited signs of unusual perturbation when Mr. Randolph in his energetic manner, talked of cooling regimen, depletion and straight waistcoats. Mr. S. has either been beside himself for a number of years, or has very lately awoke from a long nap ; during which he has been *busily* dreaming about mending the constitution, impeaching judges, making contracts, &c. &c.— There is strong reason, too, for believing that his colleague, of *certificate memory*, has not yet come to his senses : the envenomed phillippic he pronounced the other day in the house against a man, with all his failings, infinitely his superior in learning, talents and integrity, gives ample proof of this ; and fully entitles him to the appellation of *grand sachem of the sons of insanity and disappointment !*

What would you have, you curs,
" That like nor peace, nor war ? The one affrights you,
" The other makes you proud. He that trusts to you,
" Where he should find you lions, finds you hares;
" Where foxes ; geese : You are no surer, no,
" Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
" Or hail-stone in the sun. Your virtue is,
" To make him worthy, whose offence subdues him,
" And curse that justice did it."

The senate have consented to & advised the ratification of the *TRIPOLITAN TREATY*. The votes were, yeas 21 : Nays 8.

The senate on Tuesday passed the bill, from the house of representatives, prohibiting the importation of certain British goods, wares and merchandize, without amendment ; Yeas 19 : Nays 9.

The electioneering campaign has opened with much vivacity in Massachusetts, for governor &c. of that state. From 20 towns, including Boston, the votes are :

Federal.	*Democratic.*
For Strong, 6,023.	For Sullivan, 4,891

PROCLAMATION.

BE IT KNOWN, That the commissioners for superintending the election in ward No. 1, for two members of the Common Council of Alexandria, in the place of William Harper and Daniel M'Lean, resigned, have by their return declared Elisha Janney and Benjamin Shreve, junior, duly elected members of said Common Council of Alexandria.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this 17th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and six.

JONAH THOMPSON,
Mayor of Alexandria.

For Sale, freight or charter,
To any port in the United States,
The Schooner

WILLIAM AND SUSAN,
Now lying at Merchants wharf, burthen seven hundred barrels ; new and in good order : for terms apply to Stephen Moore, or the master on board.
SOLOMON KERWAN.
April 17 3t*

PUBLIC SALE.
On WEDNESDAY, 30th of April, will be sold, at the dwelling of Mrs. R. Yost, in Princess street, between Washington and Columbus streets,
ALL the PERSONAL ESATE of *John Yost*, deceased, consisting of HOUSHOLD FURNITURE, three pair of NEW BELLOWS, SMITHS' TOOLS, &c. &c.
Philip G. Marsteller.
April 17. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.
TO-MORROW, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold, on Captain Conway's wharf,
The Cargo of the Sch'r Philip,
Consisting of
First quality SUGAR and MOLASSES, on a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes.
P. G. Marsteller.
April 16.

Entitled to Debenture,
150 pieces brown Russia Sheetings,
Just received and for Sale by
John G. Ladd.
April 17. d

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of *John Yost*, senior, late of the county aforesaid, deceased ; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 15th day of October next ; or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of April, 1806.
Rebecca Yost, *Adm'x.*
April 17. 2aw16.*
N. B. All persons indebted to the above estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the administratrix.

All who have left GUNS, LOCKS, &c. to be repaired with my late husband, John Yost, are requested to take them away within 3 months, or they will be sold for their repairs.
R. YOST, *Adm'x.*
April 17.

FOR SALE,
1500 acres of Land, in Charles county, Maryland, 14 miles from Alexandria and 4 from the Potomac, near the post road leading to Port Tobacco. The situation is exceedingly healthy and the soil fertile. A great proportion of this land is bottom, (at least 500 acres) well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn or tobacco, timothy also thrives well upon it—the upland produces good wheat from fallow, and yields the white clover in abundance. Fully one third of this tract is in wood, a great part of which is valuable timber. Besides a fertile soil the purchaser will derive other advantages—a good mill seat and an excellent stand for a tavern. The improvements are, a dwelling house with six rooms, with a fire place in each ; a kitchen, smoke house, stables, carriage house ; a large and newly built barn, 48 feet square ; tobacco house and several other out houses.
The subscriber wishing to remove to Kentucky, will dispose of this tract on very reasonable terms. One third of the purchase money in cash, the balance in bonds for three equal yearly payments, bearing interest from the date if not punctually discharged, with security by mortgage. Possession and a deed to be given at the first payment.
Benjamin Dulany.
March 26.

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags.
the Printer of this paper.

JOHN WATTS

Has just received and offers for sale, on the usual terms,

White and brown Ticklenburg
White and brown German Rolls
White and brown Platillas
7-8 and 4-4 Irish linen
4-4 Shirting Cotton
Apron and shirting Checks
Chintzes and Calicoes
Diaper and Diaper Table Cloths
Superfine Cloths and Cassimere
Sewing Silks, Twists, and Threads
Cambrick Muslins, 4-4 and 6-4
Lace Cambricks, 4-4 and 6-4
Plain Leno, do. do.
Tambored Leno, do. do.
Leno Veils, do. do.
Leno Shades and Drapgona do.
Pic Nic Gloves and Mitts
Silk and Cotton Hose
Ladies Habit Gloves
Cambrick Handkerchiefs and Long Lawns
Gurrahs, Cossacs, and Baftas
Fresh Clover Seed, &c. &c.

March 4. eo

A great Bargain may be had.

I wish to exchange seven or eight hundred acres of LAND, in Fairfax county, formerly Loudoun county, for good lands in the western country. It lies near Sugar Land Run, it is finely timbered and watered, good farming land, about 18 miles from the City of Washington, 20 from Alexandria, and 2 from the Potomac river.—There are two tenements and an excellent orchard on the premises, about 70 bushels of wheat sowed last fall and a good deal of clover, which grows finely, the soil being well adapted to the Plaister of Paris, from the fullest experiments—the title indisputable. Any person making early application may get an advantageous exchange. Application, by letter, to the subscriber in Alexandria, will be duly attended to.

B. DADE.

February 7. eotf

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the first day of the next district court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or less, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Washington to the southern states also runs through the land, which renders it an eligible stand for a tavern, it is also a good stand for a store.—There are several houses, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a considerable quantity of wood on it. The Plaister of Paris also appears well adapted to the soil, as I raised fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of sale will be—One third of the purchase money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of sale; the purchaser giving bond and approved security for the payment thereof. Possession will be given immediately to the purchaser. and a good title made on receipt of the first payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. 2aw6t

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

In Prince, near Water street, Alexandria.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of making and repairing *Instruments*; and has for sale, Piano Fortes, plain and additional key'd Violins, &c. on reasonable terms; also offers his services for tuning and regulating the different Instruments, but thinks proper to inform the public his terms for tuning, so that there may be no misunderstanding hereafter, viz.

	dls. cts.
For tuning a Grand Piano Forte,	2 00
Do. Harpsichord,	2 00
If quilling do.	5 00
Square Pianos, (imported)	1 50
Do. Do. American manufacture,	1

Strings, and other repairs, besides tuning—*extra charge.*

If called on to go in the country—*additional charge*, according to the time and distance.

☞ As it is troublesome booking and calling for such trifles, the subscriber hopes that those that employ him, will not think hard of it, to pay the cash as soon as the job is completed.

John Sellers.

March 8. d3t law tf

FOR SALE,

An elegant three story Brick House, on the corner of King and Columbus streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*. ☞ YOUNG NEGROES or GROCERIES will be taken in part payment. For terms apply to Col. *George Deneale*, or to the subscriber in the City of Washington.

Nicholas Voss.

February 10. law

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from *Thomazen Ellzey* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Ellzey to Daniel M'Carty Chichester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

ADJOINING EACH OTHER,

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Pohick Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doddridge Pitt Chichester.

March 28. law4t

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of BULL & Co. late of the city of Alexandria, having been heretofore dissolved, all persons having any demands against said company are requested to present the same to Mr. *William Bartleman*, of the same place, who will forward them to the subscribers for settlement.

MANAEN BULL,
(for self)
ROBERT LEMON, & } Late partners & authorised to settle the business of the concern
SETH GRIFFITH,

Laurel (Del.) Feb. 24, 1806. [Ap. 2.] raw3w

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

MOUNT-EAGLE,

The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16. law

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has taken letters of administration on the estate of John Fowler, esq. late of Fairfax county, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment as soon as possible, and those who have claims against the estate are desired to make them known to the subscriber, in order that he may be enabled to close his administration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8. raw8t

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorised to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax-street, near Duke street, lately occupied by M. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker*.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax-street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) law

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,

(*Price one Dollar.*)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY

By Mrs. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be sent up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickling, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20. d

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Just received direct from the Patentees, and

FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superceded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dysenteries, Billious Cholic, Costiveness, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysentries, diarehœas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the scurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the *lungs*. Its merits stands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogsheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen

March 27. 2aw

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 23d instant, will be sold, on the premises,

Two Lots or Half Acres of Land, Situated in the neighborhood of Mr. A. Jamieson's, no. 7 and 139, agreeable to the plat of the town of Alexandria. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. C. Marsteller.

April 16. dtf

NOTICE.

The Co-partnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Macleod & Lumsdon*, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macleod,
John Lumsdon.

March 21. eo

DANIEL MACLEOD,

PAINTER,

Continues in the same house where Macleod and Lumsdon formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jamesson, King-street; where he carries on the Sign, Transparent, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and Enameling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Masonic Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marbleing and all kinds of Wood imitated.

Also has for Sale,

Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he will sell reasonable for cash.

March 21. eo

☞ REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,

HAS removed to the lower end of King street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes.

March 21. eo

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

THE subscriber, impressed with a lively sense of gratitude, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto experienced from the citizens of Alexandria, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the same; and respectfully informs the public, that he has commenced business in that commodious and central stand, on Royal street, lately in the occupancy of *Mr. Lovell*; where he intends carrying on the Loaf-Bread-Baking business extensively, and flatters himself from his knowledge and experience in the above business, to render general satisfaction. His present assize of bread is as follows:—The 20 cent loaf, 5 lbs—10 cent loaf, 2 1-2 lbs—5 cent loaf, 1 1-4 lbs—and the 3 penny loaf 1 lb—made of choice superfine flour.

Edward Lee.

March 19. 1aw4w

Now printing in Philadelphia,

AT THE LORENZO PRESS,

Under the inspection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the first Artists in America, a new and splendid Edition, much enlarged, of a POEM, *entitled*

Modern Philosophy;

OR

Terrible Tractoration!!!

A POETICAL PETITION against GALVANIZING TRUMPERY, and the PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION:

Addressed to the Royal College of Physicians, London,

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, M. D. A. S. S.

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no less than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the best interests of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate satire against the philosophists, quack politicians, and other sciolists of the day, and *to give more extensive publicity* to such inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deserve to be patronised by the community.

The author proposes to enlarge the work, by the addition of such matter as he presumes will be found most immediately interesting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in some measure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

☞ The above work will be published by the subscriber in about two months—Price, bound in boards, one dollar seventy-five cents—bound in sheep, two dollars—and in calf, two dollars fifty cents.

ROBERT GRAY.

March 29. 2aw2w

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.